



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
16 January 1992

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Congo

Soldiers Demand Dismissal of Defense Official

Army Headquarters Surrounded

AB1501140592 Paris AFP in French 1319 GMT
15 Jan 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Jan (AFP)—According to witnesses, some members of the Congolese Army took positions around the Army Headquarters in Brazzaville today, and demanded the dismissal of the secretary of state for defense in a radio communique. The soldiers of the Congolese Armed Forces airborne group also demanded the cancellation of appointments made yesterday within the Army by Prime Minister Andre Milongo, and called for the organization of a general meeting of the Armed Forces within 10 days.

The national radio suspended its midday newscast after the reading of this communique to play popular music, while the paratroopers took position around the Army Headquarters in the town center, according to these witnesses.

'Statement' Questions Officer Dismissals

AB1501152592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1409 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Statement read by unidentified individual on 15 January—live or recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] to the sovereign national conference to ensure its security and that of the people should be thanked by leveling unfounded (?coup plot) charges against her. How can one imagine, for even a moment, that the Army, which has until now ensured peace and the sure, though timid, advent of democracy in Congo, should be rewarded by dismissing its qualified cadres? What are the crimes of these officers and non-commissioned officers with a promising future who have so far been nothing but loyal. My General [not further identified], what are the crimes of this very quiet Army which wants nothing but to see the transition proceed normally and in all serenity?

My General, in case you are not aware, we will inform you right now that the intent of a coup d'etat is deep in the minds of those who, in pursuance of [words indistinct] have been issuing unapproved memoranda with the sole intention of creating divisions and sowing discord, thus plunging our people (?into a bloodbath).

My General, without exaggerating the facts, thanks to its contribution to the national conference, our Army has restored its image nationwide and we do not intend to allow this image to be soiled with unfounded accusations. We want such practices to remain part of the past because it seems that we are now witnessing a growing determination to depart from (?the past).

Further on 'Statement,' Demands Detailed

AB1501160792 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT
15 Jan 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Jan (AFP)—According to eyewitnesses, soldiers from the Airborne Detachment of the Congolese Army assumed positions today at the Army headquarters in Brazzaville and made a number of demands to the government in a communique read on national radio by an Armed Forces officer.

The soldiers are calling for the dismissal of Colonel Michel Ganguou, the secretary of state for defense "by the end of today," and for the cancellation of the nominations made in the various divisions of the Army by Prime Minister Andre Milongo.

The communique also calls for the "reintegration" into the Armed Forces of soldiers removed from the Army and the organization of general meetings by the government on the Armed Forces "within 10 days."

Finally, the soldiers are asking the government to end "acts which tend to threaten the Army." They are also denying responsibility for the actions of the soldiers from the Airborne Detachment in the event of "nonobservation of these grievances."

In a memorandum signed yesterday, Mr. Milongo dismissed several Army heads who were regarded as close to Brigadier General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, the general chief of staff of the Congolese Armed Forces. Colonel Emmanuel Elenga, the inspector general, was among those dismissed. According to reliable sources in Brazzaville, the chief general of staff was not informed in advance of the dismissals.

After the communique was read by the Airborne Detachment, the national radio suspended its 1300 (1200 GMT) newscast to broadcast a popular musical program; meanwhile paratroopers assumed positions at the Army headquarters in the center of town, and armed soldiers took up positions around the radio station, according to eyewitnesses.

The Armed Forces High Command has, in addition, been convened to an extraordinary meeting to examine the situation, according to informed sources.

The Airborne Detachment is an elite corps consisting of soldiers close to the Congolese head of state, General Denis Sassou-Nguesso. Most of these soldiers belonged to the recently dissolved Presidential Guard. Reliable sources report that they have not been paid for the past two months.

Soldiers Return to Barracks

AB1501162592 Paris AFP in French 1548 GMT
15 Jan 92

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Jan (AFP)—The Congolese soldiers who surrounded the national radio station and the headquarters of the Military High Command returned to

their barracks today after ordering the broadcast of a communique demanding the dismissal of the secretary of state for defense.

In another statement broadcast on radio, other officers and chiefs of the "ministerial reserve," a unit directly attached to the chief of staff, also called for the departure of the secretary of state for defense, Colonel Michel Ganguou, and the cancellation of the latest nominations.

They also stated the Army's desire to ensure the security of transitional institutions without "bloodshed."

No incidents have been reported, and Radio Congo has resumed normal transmissions.

Government Statement on Events

AB1501214592 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 1909 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Statement read by government spokesman Paul N'douna; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Here in Congo the news has been affected by the actions this morning of the Congolese Armed Forces [FAC], notably the Airborne Detachment [GAP]. To this end, the heads of the three institutions of the transition, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the Republic; Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic; and Andre Milongo, prime minister and head of government held talks this morning at the Army headquarters to assess the situation and to find a solution.

The government of the Republic stated its position in a statement read by government spokesman, Minister Paul N'douna:

[Begin N'douna recording] Congolese people, dear compatriots: Today, 15 January, a group of Congolese Armed Forces officers incited some soldiers from the National Armed Forces to riot. These soldiers, some armed and others not, went to the Army headquarters. An officer said to be representing the GAP read a petition on the national radio.

You have certainly heard this false message, which does not reflect the entire Armed Forces. This message could only be read after the journalists of the national radio were held. This handful of mutinous soldiers come mainly from the GAP and the Motorized Infantry Regiment. The demands put forward to try to justify this unacceptable behavior of the soldiers of the Armed Forces, which the sovereign national conference has de-politicized, are as follows:

First, the immediate payment of salaries to the GAP, who recently came out of the [word indistinct] situation. Second, the nomination of noncommissioned officers dropped from the promotion list by the High Command. Third, cancellation of the recent transfers effected recently by the FAC. Fourth, holding a general assembly

of the FAC within 15 days. Fifth, the immediate reinstatement of officers gotten rid of by the one-party regime. Sixth, the dismissal of the secretary of state for defense.

The salaries of the GAP have already been paid up to November 1991. The demand concerning this issue is unreal. The promotion of noncommissioned officers is an issue which falls within the jurisdiction of the Army High Command, which somehow resolved it. The issue will be discussed by the General Assembly, which will adopt suitable legislation for the issue.

The recent transfers within the Armed Forces took into account the need to maintain national unity as well as professional qualifications. It was necessary to avoid commanding units made up of one tribe, which we experienced under the one-party system. These appointments are as follows:

General Chief of Staff, confirmation: General Mokoko Jean-Marie, Cuvette.

Commander of the Ground Forces, Colonel (Loebe George), Kouilou.

Commander of the Air Force, Colonel (Madedka Bienvendu), Likouala.

Marine Commander, Colonel (Ongobo Fulgor), Cuvette.

Logistics Commander, Colonel (Moukoundji Bakala), Bouenza.

Gendarmerie Commander, Colonel (Nakoumba Zonbie), Bouenza.

Inspector General of the Armed Forces, Colonel (Mayoulou George),

Cuvette.

Director General of Administration and Finance, Colonel Nkakoh,

Pool.

The general meeting will be held according to the planned program and rules in the coming weeks. The documents are ready and the government must examine them and organize them. This will be done well and quickly. The soldiers who were dismissed, victims of the one-party intolerance, have been reinstated into the FAC since October 1991. The rehabilitation of careers will be effected and will end in the coming days.

This action by members of the FAC to determine the composition of the government is illegal, unacceptable, and demonstrates a putschist spirit which is contrary to the determination of the sovereign national conference to establish democracy and freedom in our country. The Army is and must remain de-politicized. It no longer has the right to indulge in politics in the place of the people.

To safeguard public peace, the government of the Republic orders all units which have abandoned their barracks to return to them immediately. Soldiers who disobey will be considered as people fomenting a military coup d'etat. The Congolese people have sworn that henceforth, every takeover of power by the Armed Forces gives them the opportunity to assume their responsibilities using every means to do so. We are appealing to Congolese citizens and the political parties to be vigilant so that the transition to a real democracy is not stopped along the way.

Long live democracy! Long live the Republic! [end recording]

HCR Urges Dialogue; To Meet 16 Jan

*AB1601074692 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 2030 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Statement by Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the High Council of the Republic, on 15 January; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Congolese people: On behalf of the bureau of the High Council of the Republic [HCR], we have just had contact with the Armed Forces. What did we observe? We noticed a quest for dialogue and consultations. As you know, dear countrymen, these are the two weapons we have been using since the sovereign national conference to build democracy in this country. So, on behalf of the HCR, I am calling on our soldiers, our Armed Forces to return to their barracks. I also call on the transition government to initiate contact with the Armed Forces tomorrow morning. The HCR is summoned to a meeting at 1000 to examine the issues at stake with our Armed Forces, issues that concern them, but which also concern our people and therefore, the Republic. The HCR reminds the honorable counselors, the transitional government of the Republic that, in accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, we must hold consultations to reorganize the Armed Forces. We are, therefore, forced to use dialogue and consultations for the welfare of the Republic.

Long live national unity! Long leave peace! Thank you.

General Staff Statement; Parliamentary Probe

*AB1601075092 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise
Network in French 2200 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Statement issued by the chief of staff of General Staff of the Congolese Armed Forces on 15 January, read by Colonel (Daniel Gbadick)—live or recorded]

[Text] Following the serious situation with all the units stationed in the garrisons in Brazzaville, subsequent to the exchange of ideas—apart from the regular procedures in force in the Congolese Armed Forces—by the minister of defense and his secretary of state, the units here this morning presented a statement to the chief of

General Staff concerning the demands broadcast previously. Taking into account the seriousness of the situation and the oath of loyalty sworn by our Armed Forces to the Congolese people soon after the beginning of the democratic process in our country, the chief of General Staff this morning demanded the assistance of the three institutions of the transition; namely, the president of the Republic, the High Council of the Republic [HCR], and the government in order to find a peaceful solution to the situation.

Out of the three institutions, only the president of the Republic and the chairman of the HCR have expressed their readiness to meet the Armed Forces. The minister of defense and his secretary of state did not find it useful to meet the troops, in spite of their high responsibility to defend. In fact, the chairman of the HCR, accompanied by the first vice president and mediators of the Republic, held a meeting with the High Command, assisted by the commander of the Brazzaville garrison. As a result of this, the monsignor chairman of the HCR took it upon himself to convince the minister of defense to meet the command.

Unfortunately, the efforts of the HCR were in vain, as the minister of defense did not have the [word indistinct] to meet the Armed Forces in the presence of the other institutions.

Convinced that the march toward democracy is irreversible, the Congolese Armed Forces, under the direction of the General Headquarters, will do everything possible to ensure that in peace and calm, the Congolese people will freely choose their political leaders of the country through the ballot box.

The General Headquarters also wants to reassure the Congolese people that the problems raised are typical military ones and that the intent of a putsch is not what the Armed Forces want [words indistinct] for some time now. For this reason, a parliamentary commission of inquiry has been established to (?investigate) the coup d'etat [as heard] and the Armed Forces, like the rest of the people, are awaiting the conclusions of this inquiry, which will establish the responsibility of those concerned.

Rwanda

Opposition PSD Dissociates From Demonstration

*EA1501173292 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT
15 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] The opposition parties have planned to organize demonstrations against the transitional government in Kigali today. Their applications for authorization to hold such demonstrations only reached the Kigali town prefect the day before yesterday. Colonel Tharcisse Renzaho, the Kigali town prefect, did not give them authorization because—he insisted on indicating this—[words

indistinct] six days for the administrative authorities to prepare the security measures needed for the smooth running of the demonstration. The authorization not having been issued, the administrative authorities cannot be held responsible for the consequences of the demonstration. [passage omitted]

The Social Democratic Party, PSD, one of the influential members of the opposition Consultation Committee, which groups together four opposition parties, dissociated itself from today's demonstration. In a communique signed on behalf of the party's leadership by its first vice president, Mr. [words indistinct], PSD called

on its members to pursue their normal activities and informed them that the demonstrations would not take place.

Zaire

Sovereign National Conference Hours Modified

*EA1501135892 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Due to the ongoing 18th African nations soccer cup, the sovereign national conference proceedings will henceforth start at 1000. This is in order to allow Zairian Radio and Television Office viewers and listeners to keep up with the [word indistinct] live.

Kenya

Ethiopian, Somali Refugees Seek Asylum

EA1501172292 Nairobi DAILY NATION
in English 15 Jan 92 p 5

[Mukalo Kwayera and James Katelo article: "3,000 Refugees Flock In"]

[Excerpt] An estimated 3,000 displaced Ethiopians arrived in the northern town of Moyale [word indistinct] weekend to seek asylum in Kenya.

At the same time, Somali refugees have been reportedly streaming into the North-Eastern and Coast Provinces since the beginning of the year.

The Ethiopians are understood to have been displaced by fierce tribal fighting in the southern region of Ethiopia. The deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, representative to Kenya, Mrs Gueneg Guebre-Chrispos, told the NATION that the Ethiopians started entering the frontier town in large numbers on Saturday [11 January] after Ethiopia's southern tribes of Gabra and Boran engaged in a heavy exchange of fire.

Reliable sources in Moyale town said the fighting started last week following a declaration by the Gabra community that it would support the rebel Oromo Liberation Front to fight the Ethiopian Government.

The sources said the fighting had led to a number of casualties and property of unknown value was destroyed.

The refugees are mainly children and elderly women, police sources in Marsabit confirmed.

Mrs Guebre-Chrispos told the NATION that Somali refugees were arriving at an average of 250 per day. She said the refugees were temporarily stationed in the Kiunga, Liboi, Ifo, Malindi, Mombasa and Amuma camps.

The UNHCR representative said the number of refugees in Moyale had now soared to 6,000. She gave the breakdown of the number of refugees in camps before the latest arrivals as follows: 10,950, Utange: 69,337, Liboi: 3,000, Wolda and 11,375, Ifo. [passage omitted]

Sweden Pledges To Continue Financial Assistance

EA1601120092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] The Swedish Government today acknowledged that political and economic reforms in Kenya were difficult processes that could not be achieved promptly and pledged to continue with her financial assistance while monitoring the situation in the country.

The Swedish Ambassador to Kenya, His Excellency Nils Revelius, said this when he signed a 9.8 million shillings agreement with the Kenya Government for financing environmental protection and soil conservation activities in the country. He said the ongoing reforms in Kenya would

enable his government to justify to its taxpayers her continued development cooperation with Kenya and other countries.

He said the amount was part of the 125,000,000 shillings assistance his country had pledged to Kenya for environmental conservation programs.

The permanent secretary in the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Finance, Dr. Wilfred Koinange, who signed on behalf of the government, noted that Swedish aid to Kenya stood at 10 billion shillings. He expressed hope that the existing relations between the two countries would continue.

Trade Group Chairman Encourages Export Expansion

EA1101194392 Nairobi KNA in English 1709 GMT
10 Jan 92

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Jan (KNA)—Kenya has been depending heavily on export sales of coffee and tea for many years but with the increase of population the two products cannot support the economy of the country and, in order to sustain the ailing economy, other locally manufactured goods, products should be introduced for export. This was said by the chairman of Kenya External Trade Authority, Mr. Nicholas P. Gor, during a press conference in his office on policy to encourage indigenous small-scale exporters.

Mr. Gor said that the talented youth of Kenya could do a lot of good for the country if they were encouraged to venture into export business and are given enough support. He further added that commerce and industry should be treated like education so that the youth can become business-oriented from an earlier age. Since the Kenya External Trade Authority was established, various products have been exported and they have earned the country a lot of foreign exchange. Mr. Gor gave examples of engineering manufactures which came up with different designs for the manufacturing of cranes, fuel tanks, and other spare parts, and they earned the country 470 million Kenya shillings last year. Other areas which recorded increase in export sales in 1991 were paper and paper products which recorded 80 million shillings; national handicraft and jewelry, 180 million shillings; textile products, 270 million shillings; and gem stones 255 million shillings.

Mr. Gor further added that with proper policies indigenous small-scale exporters would earn the country a lot of money.

Plans Reported To Dismantle Movement for Democracy

EA1501155092 Nairobi KNA in English 1859 GMT
14 Jan 92

[Text] Nairobi, 14 Jan (KNA)—The twenty six members of the proposed "Kenya Movement for Democracy" have resolved to dismantle the said political party and have all its interim members rejoin the ruling party KANU [Kenya African National Union].

At a meeting held last Sunday [12 January] in a Nairobi hotel, the members, under the interim chairmanship of Mr Pius Oloo, a trade unionist, cited as unbecoming and uncalled for political events taking place in the country, especially the recent unfounded rumours which they said were meant to cause unrest, alarm and despondency among law-abiding and peace loving Kenyans.

The dissolution was announced by the party's interim secretary general Mr Martin Oria Okeyo in a press statement dated yesterday, 13th January 1992, that was delivered to KENYA NEWS AGENCY this morning.

Mr Okeyo, a former secretary-general of the Kenya Youth Association Council (KYAC), advised and cautioned the youth to tread carefully so as not to be misled by the new opposition parties through promises that may never come.

He questioned the justification of those defecting from KANU, branding it as dirty or bad, whom he said might well have contributed to the mistakes they now accuse the ruling KANU party of but which they did not care to correct.

FORD Members Surrender, Granted Bond

*EA1601120792 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Three FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] members, who had gone underground, surrendered themselves to police at the Nairobi provincial police headquarters today and later appeared in court and denied the charge of spreading false rumors of a military takeover in the country. The three included a former Assistant Minister, Kimani Wanyoike, Wilson Onyango and [Amos] Wanguhu Ng'Ang'a. They were given police bond and required to appear in court to answer the charges. The Chief Magistrate, Babu Achieng, granted them a free bond of 100,000 shillings.

In another development, three other FORD members voluntarily presented themselves in court today and sought to be granted bond before arrest. Andrew Kimani Ngumba, Wambui Otieno and Luke Obok also wanted the magistrate to restrain police from arresting them. The commissioner of police was ordered not to arrest the trio but to prepare the necessary charges and produce them in court tomorrow.

Reportage on Formation of New Political Parties

Kenya African Union of Democrats

*EA1501172992 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
15 Jan 92 p 2*

[Julius Mokaya article: "Kenya's New Trader Set To Launch New Party"]

[Text] Another political party, the Kenya African Union of Democrats (KAUD), has been formed and will be officially launched tomorrow.

The party is headed by a Kericho-based businessman, Mr Hamisi Rono, who called a press conference in a Nairobi office to say that the other officials of the party, drawn from all the provinces, would be known tomorrow.

He said the party would also apply for registration tomorrow after the launching. It would address itself to grassroots issues affecting the majority of Kenyans - issues that include proper and relevant educational policies, effective health services, the formulation of proper administrative machinery and the improvement of the country's infrastructure.

It would also tackle the issue of the landless and fight for the duration of the presidency to be two terms of five years each.

He also said that the party will concern itself with the agricultural production in the country by laying special emphasis in the development of the food production.

The party would seek to amend all the oppressive and vindictive laws like the public security act and the chief's authority act besides fighting for the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, he added.

Islamic Party

*EA1601121292 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Another opposition party known as the Islamic Party of Kenya [IPK] was launched today in Nairobi. Interim Chairman of IPK, Omar Mwinyi, told a press conference at Chester House [international press center] that his party would strive to promote and protect all wananchi's [citizens] God-given rights and that the party would be accountable to God. Mwinyi said IPK's manifesto and constitution would be out shortly.

IPK interim Secretary General Abdulrahman Wandati said the party will not necessarily go with the majority but for the things that are rights. [passage omitted]

Uganda

High-Ranking DP Official Charged With Treason

*AB1601115492 Dakar PANA in English 1454 GMT
15 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Kampala, 15 Jan (PANA)—The Secretary General of the Democratic Party (DP) in Uganda, Robert Kitariko, has been arrested in Kampala on charges of treason and detained at Luzira maximum prison.

Kitariko is the second DP stalwart to be arrested within two days on charges of plotting to overthrow the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government of President Yoweri Museveni. He was produced in a Kampala magistrate's court on Wednesday [15 January] for mention of the charge. [passage omitted]

Inkatha-ANC Clashes in kwaMpande Reported

*MB1601131592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1042 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Jan 16 SAPA—Fifteen houses have been destroyed by fire in renewed clashes between IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and ANC [African National Congress] followers at kwaMpande outside Pietermaritzburg.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported police as saying the home of an Inkatha supporter was set alight by a group of people at about 12.30 on Wednesday afternoon.

The Thursday report said that in retaliatory action, 14 houses apparently belonging to ANC members, were burnt down. Damage estimated at about R[and]200 thousand was caused.

In another incident at kwaMpande, three men survived an attack by four gunmen when their vehicle came under fire at a bottle store. Police say nine bullet holes were found in a Mr Makali Bhengu's car.

No injuries have been reported and the police have moved in to try and stabilise the situation.

Inkatha Suspends Peace Talks With ANC

*MB1601134892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1338 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Durban Jan 16 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has with immediate effect suspended all peace talks with the African National Congress [ANC] in Richmond.

Explaining the move in a statement on Thursday afternoon, Inkatha Institute spokesman Kim Hodgson said the ANC had twice violated the agreed ceasefire.

Mr Hodgson and the IFP chairman in Richmond's Patheni township, Mr Paulus Vezi, referred to the deaths of three Inkatha members at Ndoleni on Tuesday and the deaths of two women also at Ndoleni on January 6.

PAC, ANC To Demonstrate at Parliament Opening

*MB1301154792 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] plans to disrupt the opening of parliament later this month.

PAC Secretary General Benny Alexander says his organization's anti-parliamentary demonstrations form part of the new campaign of mass action.

[Begin Alexander recording] This mass action will mark the start of our down with undemocratic Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], forward to a

democratic Constituent Assembly campaign. This campaign will unfold until Codesa is rendered meaningless for lack of public support and consequent lack of legitimacy. [end recording]

The ANC [African National Congress] has also announced protest action against the opening of parliament.

ANC To Convene 'People's Parliament'

*MB1601140592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1347 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 16 SAPA—A mass, open-air "people's parliament", called by the African National Congress [ANC], will demand the disbanding of the "racist" South African parliament when it opens its 1992 session a few blocks away next Friday [24 January].

A proposed march on Parliament will also call for a constituent assembly to be held by the end of the year, senior ANC officials announced at a press conference on Thursday.

The people's parliament will be a demonstration of the ANC's belief that the people should be able to decide their own future," said ANC National Executive Committee [NEC] member and its head of organisation, Mr Steve Tshwete.

The ANC believed that the 1992 session of the "racist tricameral parliament" should be its last sitting, he said.

Ms Cheryl Carolus, who also sits on the ANC NEC, said the organisation took the demand for Parliament's speedy dissolution seriously, and at the same time remained committed to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

She said in an apparent effort to harass the organisers of the "people's parliament", policeman in a car traced to the security branch had watched and photographed the houses of two senior ANC members in Cape Town on Wednesday night.

An ANC statement, referring to "hit squads linked to the security forces", warned that police would be held responsible if anything happened to Mr Tony Yengeni, Mr Mxolisi Petane or any other ANC official.

Police were not immediately available for comment.

Endorsing the ANC's commitment to Codesa, ANC western Cape Regional Secretary Dr Allan Boesak said his organisation hoped to see an interim government installed by June, quickly followed by elections for a constituent assembly.

Co-NEC member Mr Ronnie Kasrils said two symbolic "bills" would be passed by the crowds expected to mass on Cape Town's Grand Parade while Parliament was officially opened.

"The one will demand the disbanding of the racist parliament, and its replacement with an interim government leading to a constitutional [as received] assembly.

"The other will be a socio-economic bill, dealing with the transformation of the country," Mr Kasrils told the press briefing in the ANC's Woodstock offices.

The "people's parliament" is scheduled to start at 10.30am on January 24, and the proposed march is expected to be over by 2pm.

[In a related item, Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1214 GMT on 16 January, notes that State President F.W. de Klerk will address the combined houses of Parliament at 11am on 24 January.]

ANC Urges 'Peaceful' Protests

MB1601161992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has asked its followers and members of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to observe the peace when they march on Parliament in Cape Town next week Friday [24 January].

An ANC spokesman said at a news conference in Cape Town, the PAC declared that the organization would launch its campaign against Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on the same day. According to the spokesman this makes it difficult for the ANC to accommodate members of the PAC in a single, united protest. He said the independent protest does not necessarily mean the end of the Patriotic Front because the PAC has not yet withdrawn from the umbrella organization.

The spokesman indicated that the ANC would hold its meeting on the Grand Parade and would then lead a disciplined march to Parliament, to demand the disbanding of the tricameral parliament.

SACP Plans Protest March

MB1501143792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1420 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 15 SAPA—The South African Communist Party [SACP] in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] on Wednesday demanded the release of all political prisoners, including those in Bophuthatswana, during this session of Parliament.

Spokesman Vusi Mavuso said pickets and a protest march would be held at the Union buildings in Pretoria on January 24, the opening of Parliament.

Charging that the government had reneged on the Groot Schuur, Pretoria and D.F. Malan Minutes, Mr Mavuso demanded the immediate release of political prisoners in South Africa and Bophuthatswana, which he said was part and parcel of South Africa.

The continuing imprisonment of political prisoners on death row was of particular concern to the SACP, he said.

The suspension of political trials should also be enacted during this session of Parliament, concluded Mr Mavuso.

CP Renews Call for Government To Hold Election

MB1201063992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 92

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has sharply criticized what it describes as a change in the government policy on an interim government and has renewed a call for the government to hold an election.

The CP said in a statement after a National Executive meeting in Pretoria that the government's willingness to accept an interim government was a serious deviation from its 1989 election mandate, and was a complete reversal of policy.

Mandela Itineraries for Africa, Europe Trips

MB1501153292 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1453 GMT 15 Jan 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] president, Nelson Mandela, will depart for a visit to North Africa on Friday, 17 January, 1992. His trip to North Africa will include:

- Tunisia (17-19 January)
- Libya (20 January)
- Morocco (21-22 January)

Mr Mandela will leave for a trip to Europe on 29 January, 1992. He will visit:

- Davos, Switzerland, to attend the World Economic Forum from 29 January until 2 February.
- Paris, France, to receive the UNESCO Houphouet-Boigny Human Rights Award, together with President de Klerk.
- State visit to Denmark, 4-6 February, 1992. Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity P.O. Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 15 January, 1992

Buthelezi Said To Condemn 'Freeze' on Police

MB1601071292 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has joined the chorus condemning the government's freezing of police training and recruitment.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi says that at a time when political violence is rife, the police force is desperately needed to ensure some measure of stability. Buthelezi says the police must maintain law and order during the transition period for a new democratic order to be entrenched.

PAC Members 'Detained' for Attacks on Police

*MB1601063792 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Police have detained at least 12 PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members in connection with the killings of police officers. They've also been rounding up rightwingers after blasts at schools and post offices in the Transvaal. John Matham reports from Johannesburg:

[Matham] Information on the PAC arrests comes from PAC and Human Rights sources rather than the police. PAC spokesman Molefi Lithoko said the SAP [South African Police] has applied to the OFS [Orange Free State] Supreme Court for an extension of four men's detention. The court documents say the men are being held for information on planned attacks on the SAP, the SADF [South African Defense Force] and the public.

The PAC has said that the death campaign against policemen being carried out by the military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], is legitimate and will continue.

Police yesterday arrested four more rightwingers in connection with the spate of blasts in the Transvaal this year. Among those taken into custody are a founder-member of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and a member of the militant white Mine Workers' Union.

ANC Names Members to Codesa Working Groups

*MB1101155992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1526 GMT 11 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 10 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has opted for strong legal representation in choosing its Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] working group teams.

The working group dealing with Codesa time schedules and implementation of decisions taken at the historic talks includes veteran advocate George Bizos, a long-time friend of the mainstream Anti-Apartheid Movement and of the Mandela family in particular.

Other lawyers include Legal Resources Centre head Arthur Chaskelson, advocate Dullah Omar, legal professor Kader Asmal and ANC legal expert Penuel Maduna.

The full list, which the ANC has said may still be subject to alteration, is as follows:

Working Group One (creation of the right political climate and the role of the state media)—Mr Joe Modise, Mr Jacob Zuma, Mr Penuel Maduna and Prof Asmal;

Working Group Two (general constitutional principles and constitutional mechanisms)—Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa, Dr Frene Ginwala and Adv. Chaskelson;

Working Group Three (interim government/transitional measures)—Mr Thabo Mbeki, Mr Joe Nhlanhla, Miss Jill Netsitshende and Adv Omar;

Working Group Four (future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states)—Mr Alfred Nzo, Mr Matthew Phisoa, Mrs Barbara Masekela and Mr Pius Langa;

Working Group Five; (time schedules and application of Codesa decisions) Dr Pallo Jordan, Mr Zola Skeweyia, Mrs Lucille Meyer and Adv Bizos;

Codesa meets again on January 20 for preliminary discussions and the working groups are due to begin work in earnest on February 6.

Traditional Leaders To Seek Inclusion in Codesa

*MB1201090092 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 12 Jan 92*

[Text] Traditional leaders are asking for a role in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. After a meeting in Durban yesterday, the Congress of Traditional Leaders, Contralesa, decided to ask to be included in Codesa along with the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini.

On Friday President F.W. de Klerk met the Zulu monarch, and afterwards said he'll be given a role in Codesa because of his unique status. That status is being challenged by Contralesa President Phatekila Holomisa.

[Begin Holomisa recording] We are interested in the process of making applications for Contralesa to be included in Codesa. We are not in agreement with him when he gives the impression that there's only one king in South Africa. There are many kings in South Africa, but in Contralesa we are committed to the unity of traditional leaders so that suspicion and mistrust that is going on as a result of the comments amongst our people comes to an end. [end recording]

Codesa Management Committee Holds First Meeting

*MB1301154892 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Text] The first meeting of the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Management Committee has started under the chairmanship of Dr. Zach de Beer at a hotel near Jan Smuts Airport.

On its agenda is approval of the five working groups whose task it will be to formulate measures for an

interim government and control of what has been described as the state media.

A Codesa spokesman said the working groups would probably start their activities at the World Trade Center at Kempton Park next Monday [20 January].

The management committee is also expected to announce the venue and date for the next Codesa plenary session.

At its first meeting Codesa decided that the second session should take place before the end of March.

Management Committee Appoints Executive Body

MB1301181592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 13 Jan 92

[Text] The Management Committee of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] has appointed an eight-member executive committee to deal with the day-to-day affairs of Codesa.

The chairmanship of the Management Committee, which met at a Hotel near Jan Smuts Airport today, will be rotated among members of the executive committee. The executive committee will decide on matters such as the secretariat and the financing of Codesa, security at Codesa meetings, the media, and statements by extremist parties.

It was also decided today that each member of Codesa would do everything in his power to try to involve the CP [Conservative Party], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] in Codesa, and that the issue of the Zulu king and traditional leaders would be referred to a special subcommittee. This subcommittee will report to the Management Committee.

The first meeting of the five working groups of Codesa will take place on Monday, 20 January, at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park.

ANC Asks for Moratorium on Health Reforms

MB1101141592 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 11 Jan 92

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 11 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Saturday asked Health Minister Dr Rina Venter to place a moratorium on all current attempts by her department to unilaterally restructure the health system.

In the ANC statement, Dr Venter was also asked to accept that "others should participate in the process of restructuring and that the NP [National Party] cannot unilaterally decide which isolated aspects of the beleaguered health system should be addressed".

They pointed out that the ANC, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SA [South African]

Communist Party all have asked for a forum to address the health and other social services issues during the period of transition.

"The issue of cost is but one symptom of a system which has been constructed to protect the interests of the white minority and big business. Many fundamental flaws of apartheid still remain. Hospital apartheid is alive and well. Training institutions and hospitals are being destroyed by the current disastrous policies of the apartheid government," the ANC concluded.

ANC Holds Economic Seminar To Define Policy

MB1001154792 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Jan 92 p 18

[Report by Reg Rumney]

[Text] The African National Congress [African National Congress] has drawn in some top overseas economists to help develop economic strategy.

Present at a three-day Macro-Economic Research Group (MERG) seminar over the weekend were professors Lance Taylor, based at MIT in the US, and Lawrence Harris, from the UK, as well as academics from India and Turkey. They were among 50 economists present, according to the ANC's Department of Economic Policy (DEP). The MERG—formed last year—began its work with a three-day seminar on macro-economic policy at the weekend.

One of the projects launched at the seminar is the creation of a macro-economic model. This allows economic planners to see the effects of certain decisions on the critical balances in the economy.

Other projects launched at the seminar were fiscal policy; financial policy and the balance of payments; labour-market policies and affirmative action; mining and industrial development; regional policy and international trade; and the role of the state in the economy.

The seminar, says the DEP, focused on the process of identifying the research projects and the economists who can work on them.

"It also firmly committed the MERG to training a new generation of economists in policy-analysis, to capacity building and to publishing its output."

The DEP says the purpose of the MERG seminar was to initiate and plan its policy-oriented research over the next 18 months.

"The apartheid economy is at present severely and chronically unbalanced in many respects. Overall, the absence of macro-economic balance is shown by mass unemployment and worsening poverty together with high inflation and a chronically weak balance of payments. The work of MERG has an overriding concern with how to achieve macro-economic balance while transforming the economy."

PAC Urges Restoring Learning in Black Schools

*MB1001160892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1456 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 10 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] on Friday declared 1992 the year of restoring the culture of learning and teaching in black schools.

Calling on teachers and pupils to take schooling seriously this year, the PAC said in a statement black people should avoid making demands with the pre-conceived view that they "should" be met.

"(We must) rid ourselves of neo-colonial dependency where we make demands with the proviso that they should be met and everything shall fall into place," the statement said.

Referring to last year's poor black matriculation results, the PAC said that in 1991 the teaching culture had become a casualty of the misguided attempts by certain organisations to gain control of schools.

"This led to lack of purpose in the teaching profession as those who possessed expertise found themselves pawns in a...power game."

The PAC, saying all "stake-holders" in education carried blame in the crisis, said on its part, the Department of Education and Training had failed to attend to shortages highlighted earlier in the year.

NECC Launches School Campaign

*MB1501132292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1242 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 15 SAPA—Black scholars must return to their classrooms this year, the National Education Coordinating Committee [NECC] appealed on Wednesday.

The NECC was launching its "back to learning programme" at a news conference in central Johannesburg.

The NECC also attacked the so-called "pass one pass all" campaign advocated by some student bodies, and pupils who had not yet returned their textbooks from last year were urged to do so.

"The NECC believes that all education actors need to contribute towards the development of a culture of learning and teaching," its president, Monde Tulwana, told the press conference.

He warned though that 1992's black school enrollment was expected to reach unprecedented levels, and something had to be done to avoid a repetition of the problems within black education in the past.

"In many instances schools have reported enrollments as high as 120 pupils per classroom," Mr Tulwana said. "However, while enrollments are exorbitantly high, a significant proportion of students are still being denied

access to these schools based on the incapacity of the education system to meet students desire to learn.

"If these conditions of school shortages, teacher under-development and inadequate textbook provision and delivery are not met properly, 1992 will be another repetition of the past," he said.

Part of the NECC's programme will be the establishment of community based learning centres and tuition programmes, Mr Tulwana said. This will aim at creating and providing resources and materials for effective learning and teaching at a grassroots level.

The NECC had also begun to develop a code of conduct amongst parents, teachers and students, Mr Tulwana said.

"Questions to be addressed... include the discipline and punctuality of teachers and students as well as questions around combatting school crime and gangsterism."

The NECC further intends to study how parent bodies can become more actively involved in education, as well as to investigate programmes that address the educational needs of the more than one million unemployed youth.

"The NECC calls on all students who have not as yet returned their textbooks to their schools to do so immediately," he added. "Parents and teachers too need to ensure that all textbooks are returned."

As for the "pass one pass all" slogan which has been brandied about in townships by some student bodies, Mr Tulwana said the NECC believed it did not give credit to students.

"We believe that such slogans should end and that constructive learning and teaching should occur."

SAPA Correction to Police Confirm Azayo Arrest

MB1601075692

SAPA supplies the following correction to the item sub-headlined "Police Invoke Internal Security Act," published in the 15 January Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 15:

Column one, paragraph one, only sentence, make read: ...detained under Section 13 of the Internal(changing section number);

Last paragraph, only sentence, make read: ...detained under Section 13 for 10 days, after which a Supreme Court judge must provide written(changing figures and rewording to read "a Supreme Court judge").

*** Right-Wing Labor Union United Front Severed**

92AF0225A Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans*
15 Nov 91 p 2

[Text] A dramatic split in the ranks of white labor unions took place last week when the Mine Workers Union (MWU) and the South African Labor Confederation (SAKVA) definitively parted ways.

The split occurred over the issue of the desirability of a white super-union and a greater political support role for white labor unions, which was advocated by the MWU but opposed by SAKVA.

"I want to emphasize that SAKVA is like a toothless bulldog. The MWU resigned from SAKVA a long time ago precisely because SAKVA no longer functions and serves only as a propaganda platform for one Mr. Nic Cilliers, the secretary of the South African Iron and Steel Union. Thus, we consider our 'suspension' strange," says the general secretary of the MWU, Mr. Peet Ungerer.

The confederation, headed by Mr. Cilliers, announced last week that the MWU is suspended from SAKVA, in part because of Mr. Ungerer's reference to SAKVA as a "toothless bulldog."

In this way, the long-slumbering tension between the MWU and other SAKVA members was driven to the fore.

Mr. Ungerer told *DIE PATRIOT* that in any event the MWU can no longer identify with SAKVA's lukewarm attitude towards white workers.

"A very large number of members of one of SAKVA's member unions, the Carriers Union, also decided recently to join the MWU. The MWU's idea of a white super-union is progressing very nicely, and the decision by the Carriers Union is further proof of this. Many members of SAKVA member unions join the MWU every day.

"One of the most important reasons that we left SAKVA is a statement by another SAKVA member union that 'they do not care who governs the country as long as worker interests are protected.'"

Concerning that remark, Mr. Ungerer says [missing text] "The MWU is committed to protecting the interests of the white worker inside and outside the work context, as well as against an enemy government."

Mr. Ungerer also says that SAKVA has yet to achieve anything in terms of bonding white workers together. "SAKVA is behind the times. That organization has no bargaining power. Its flagging membership figures and infighting have also weakened it. Furthermore, 99 percent of all white workers are outside SAKVA, and a white super-union will offer a refuge for these people.

"Mr. Cilliers' vendetta against the MWU comes from his bitterness about the split in the Iron and Steel ranks when several senior officeholders and members defected to the MWU."

In his reaction, Mr. Koos Botha, Conservative Party member of parliament for Wonderboom and secretary of the party's study group on manpower, defended the MWU's position. "Through its efforts to fight for its members, the MWU has also committed itself to the freedom struggle of whites in South Africa.

"The MWU has done this while other members of SAKVA have wanted simply to look after the interests of their members, regardless of who is governing the country."

"If asked to choose, then I must choose the labor union that also advocates self-determination for whites in South Africa."

*** Sharp Decline in White Labor Market Predicted**

92AF0225C Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans*
15 Nov 91 p 2

[Text] A sharp drop in the percentage of whites and an increase in the percentage of blacks in the South African labor market is predicted by the year 2005.

This is one of the findings of a report by the Office for Market Research at UNISA [University of South Africa]. The report, which deals with the composition, quality, and growth of the South African labor market since 1960 and also presents projections through the year 2005, was drawn up by Professor J.L. Sadie, senior researcher for the Office.

The report also anticipates the entry of an average of 450,000 people per year onto the labor market, which could rise to 510,000 in the next five years. By 2005, the labor force will consist of 20.2 million people.

A net addition to the labor market of 91 percent is expected for blacks between 2000 and 2005. Whites will represent only 1.7 percent, compared to 21.8 percent between 1960 and 1970, according to the report.

"As a result of this, the composition of the labor market will change considerably. The white share of the market will drop sharply to 12.7 percent, while the black share will increase to 75.9 percent, compared to 20.3 percent and 64.4 percent for whites and blacks, respectively, in 1960," according to the report.

"The most important reason for the change is the sharp decline in the rate of growth of the white male labor force. Between 1990 and 2005, the annual rate of growth for white men in the market will be only 0.4 percent, compared to 2.8 percent for black men.

"The differences in the rate of growth among the various elements of the labor market have important implications in the area of employment and unemployment," according to the report.

A dramatic increase in the ratio of black workers to white workers is expected by 2005. A figure of 53.5 black workers for every white worker does not seem outlandish, it is predicted.

"Since whites and Indians are responsible for 97 percent of employment in the formal sector, this sharp decline in the ratio of black to white workers will make it increasingly more difficult to provide new entrants with jobs in the formal sector," according to the report.

*** Increased Police Force Fails To Curb Crime**

92AF0185C Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD
in Afrikaans 8-14 Nov 91 p 5

[Article by Jacques Pauw: "Too Many Policemen Sit behind Desks"]

[Text] The South African Police Force (SAP), which once again last year came under fire because of its handling of violence, admits in an intramural letter that it is powerless to combat the current wave of violence. Despite the rise in crime and violence, all police force jobs were frozen as of October of this year. No new policemen were taken on the force—although the police admit that crime now manifests "endemically" increased proportions, and that the recent expansion of police force strength has had no effect on the growing wave of crime.

At the same time, in correspondence that has come into the possession of the VRYE WEEKBLAD, the police say that those policemen who have died in assaults are young and lacking in experience and are probably dead because they were over-zealous without exercising the necessary day-to-day vigilance.

"In order to keep the killing or wounding of our men at a minimum, we must summarily put assailants out of action; by so doing, we shall show criminals and political activists that the South African Police are ready for them and will not tolerate attacks on one of theirs," wrote Lieutenant-General L.P.E. Malan, SAP [South African Police] department chief for visible police action on 17 October of this year in a letter to department heads.

From the letters in VRYE WEEKBLAD's possession the following facts come to light:

1) Lieutenant General Mulder van Eyk wrote in a letter of 8 October that 34,441 new policemen were sworn in between January 1990 and August 1991, but that this increase has had no effect on crime statistics.

"This significant expansion of manpower has clearly had no perceptible effect on the occurrence of crime, especially serious crime," writes the general. It also seems, from a supplement to his letter, that the figures for resolved cases of crime exhibit steady decreases.

One of the goals of increasing their strength in numbers was to free up for real police work those fully trained police officers who are currently doing administrative work.

Van Eyk says that practically speaking, an increase in administrative personnel has taken place and that police work as such has not taken its rightful place. "The overstaffing of administrative offices is also a great source of concern and is in no way economically justifiable," writes Van Eyk.

"The above-mentioned state of affairs is untenable and can no longer be tolerated. The primary function of the SAP is to exercise a visible presence, with the goal of preventing the commission of crimes. This goal is definitely not being realized when police officers, fully trained at great expense, are being used for the performance of administrative jobs that could be done just as effectively and far more inexpensively by civilian workers," says Van Eyk.

"Lieut.-Gen. Malan says in his letter that, after studying cases where policemen have died, it was found that the victims were young, inexperienced, and overly zealous, that little was done to provide the necessary covering fire in cases where two or more policemen were involved in a shootout, and that instructions of long standing with respect to the handling of suspects, trespassers, suspicious vehicles, and the use of handcuffs were not complied with.

"In summary, it can be stated that members of the SAP did not adhere in all instances to the basic principles of self-protection. This situation has become untenable and is extremely detrimental to the morale of the members of the force. Members must treat every complaint that is received, especially from black neighborhoods, with the necessary caution, and must remain alert for possible traps," says Malan in his letter.

"According to an information letter from Lieut. Gen. P.M. Du Plessis, dated 17 October 1991, the hiring of all personnel into the SAP is frozen. This includes civilian or temporary help and reinstatements. The selection and testing of applicants (but only male applicants) must continue, however, and names may be placed on a waiting list.

*** SADF Increasingly Employed Against Crime**

92AF0225D Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans
15 Nov 91 p 7

[Article by Andries Beyers, Jr.: "SADF [South African Defense Force] Increasingly Used Against Crime"]

[Text] The Defense Force will be used more and more in an attempt to halt the unprecedented crime wave that is currently afflicting South Africa.

According to reports, hundreds of commando members will be deployed in the Eastern Rand over Christmas in order to combat crime and violence.

This comes on the heels of the successful use of commando members in a crime prevention campaign earlier in Bedfordview in the Eastern Rand.

It will be the first campaign on such a large scale in South Africa.

It is reported that local commando members from six of the Eastern Rand's commandos will be called up to report on 1 December.

Both white and black residential areas will be patrolled in an attempt to prevent crime and violence, which is expected to increase dramatically over Christmas, says Colonel Koos Laubscher of Group 41 in Germiston.

Col. Laubscher says that this decision follows the successful stationing of commando members in the Bedfordview and Edenvale area. In these areas, the crime rate decreased by 25 percent during May of this year, he says.

Members of the Alberton, Germiston, Kemptonpark, Atlas, Rietfontein, and Modderfontein commandos have been called up for 60 days.

The unit will operate offensively, and not only as a reaction force. "We will protect everyone, white and black, against violence and crime in those areas," says Col. Laubscher.

Asked about people disobeying callup orders, Col. Laubscher says that this is a widespread problem. "In this case, however, we will be using local commando members who will operate in their own familiar surroundings. That makes a huge difference," says Col. Laubscher.

Col. Laubscher also said that he is aware of the fact that crime prevention is not the main task of the Defense Force. "However, crime is a destabilizing factor in a community, and we are obligated to take action against anything that causes that sort of effect," he says.

"The manpower shortage experienced by the South African Police is being exploited by criminals. Ultimately, the participation of the Defense Force must be regarded as protection of the residents, and that is precisely what we will be doing," Col. Laubscher said.

The Conservative Party's spokesman for defense, Mr. Koos van der Merwe, says in his commentary that the Defense Force can indeed be used legally to combat crime.

"However, in any country it is outright proof that unrest and violence have gotten out of hand when the Defense Force is used to combat crime," says Mr. van der Merwe.

* Further Police Officer Appointments Suspended

92AF0225F Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans*
15 Nov 91 p 7

[Excerpt] Despite the ever-increasing crime figures, the South African Police has announced that no new appointments have been made to the force since the beginning of October.

This announcement comes on the heels of the news that the Defense Force must assist the Police in combating crime.

According to a Police spokesman, Major Ray Harrald, there will be no new appointments to the force until a "restructuring" of the Police has taken place. However, he did not explain what this "restructuring" comprises.

"With an eye to plans that are currently in effect and the fact that these plans have not yet been completed, any current applications will be considered only at a later stage," Maj. Harrald said.

The freeze on all personnel includes the appointment of civilians, temporary members, and reappointments. Female applicants can no longer apply at all, while men who apply will be selected, but their names will be placed on a waiting list.

The 34,441 new police officers who were appointed between January and August of this year have had no effect on the crime figure.

In the meantime, the wave of violent crime continues. [passage omitted]

* Meyer: SADF Politically Neutral

92AF0225G Johannesburg *BEELD in Afrikaans*
20 Nov 91 p 15

[Report on interview with Defense Minister Roelf Meyer, by Ingo Capraro: "The SADF [South African Defense Force] Is Neutral—Meyer, Members Range From PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] Supporters to AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Supporters"; place and date not given; first four paragraphs are BEELD introduction]

[Text] Right-wing spokesmen claim to have considerable support in the South African Defense Force (SADF). The ANC [African National Congress] wants its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK [Spear of the Nation]), to be absorbed by the SADF.

Just how politicized is the SADF?

According to Minister of Defense Mr. Roelf Meyer, the SADF is politically neutral—although supporters of political organizations as far left as the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and as far right as the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] serve in it.

This is precisely why it is able to serve the state impartially, he believes. His goal is to develop a prepared, competent, and professionally oriented defense force that carries out its task free of politics, writes Ingo Capraro in the following article.

"Any government, regardless of its future composition, will be grateful to know that it can rely on this sort of defense force," says Mr. Meyer.

He had been in his new post for just two months.

"Hawk or dove?" people wondered when he succeeded General Magnus Malan, this apparently gentle man with the boyish face.

His military experience is limited to compulsory service in the Air Force [SAAF]. But do not underestimate the determination of this friendly former "canary" in the SAAF choir to maintain the SADF's strength and effectiveness.

The Defense Force exists to defend the state's security and integrity. And as far as he is concerned, this function may not be compromised in the least, he says—not now or in the future.

Furthermore, it is clear that Mr. Meyer has very strong feelings about the SADF's impartiality. MK is an extension of a political movement and cannot be absorbed.

In addition, he thinks that MK does not even qualify under the definition of a military unit. Nor under that of a private army, says the man who, according to all indications, enjoys considerable credibility and acceptance even on the left wing of the political spectrum.

Such extensions may not be incorporated into the SADF. This applies to the Zulu impi, the ultra-right wing's so-called Boer commandos, and the PAC's Azanla, he adds.

However, this does not mean that individuals do not have the right, like any other citizen, to seek affiliation on an ordinary basis. In any event, there are already people with political convictions across the entire spectrum—from the PAC to the AWB—serving in the Defense Force.

Mr. Meyer believes that the fact that the SADF is made up of a broad cross-section of the population means that it can truly claim that it is not the property of a particular political party. This can never be the case either.

Just as there are commandos that may be predominantly represented by the Conservative Party, there are others that are dominated by National Party supporters.

There are very strict regulations and instructions in the Defense Force concerning political activities. And he intends to ensure that this approach is implemented to the letter.

Mr. Meyer sounds very determined when he says this. This is the best way to ensure that the Defense Force is able to play its true role both now and in the future, he believes.

"We cannot allow the Defense Force to become part of the political game. It must be the anchor that is able to ensure stability and maintain the state's integrity."

He has the following to say about the SADF's future role. Actual confrontation is a thing of the past. The Defense Force's involvement in operational situations in Namibia and Angola is over, and as a result considerable adjustments have been made.

Major cuts have been made in the Defense Force budget over the past two years. The term of compulsory service has been shortened from 24 to 12 months.

The danger now is that people will get the idea that this affects the SADF's effectiveness and ability to maintain stability. This is not true.

The largest cuts were made because of the decreased spending on weapons. While the Defense Force was operationally deployed, spending on military equipment made up the biggest expenditure in the defense budget.

In light of the fact that there will be no conventional threat to South Africa in the foreseeable future, it makes no sense to continue with the production of G6 cannons, for example.

Given the fact that the SADF must contribute to internal stability, the priority now will no longer be heavy artillery but rather the deployment of personnel.

"This allows us to be continuously effective, to maintain our capabilities with the existing military equipment at our disposal."

In certain areas, of course, it is necessary to keep the technology up-to-date and develop it further. "We are examining this very carefully."

With the rationalization and commercialization of ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], it is being ensured that technological capabilities in certain areas are maintained.

Over the last year—after the shortening of the term of compulsory service—there has been a considerable flare-up of unrest in the country. Political factors have played a role, but others have as well, such as the state of the economy and unemployment.

This means that the SADF must support the Police in combating unrest and controlling violence.

The result of this is that a relatively large number of soldiers must be deployed internally. In addition, the SADF assumed the role of guarding the border from the Police two years ago.

The number of soldiers deployed is "not insignificant."

This requires that a certain workforce level be maintained, which is happening against the background of a lower labor supply.

This means that Citizen Force and commando units must be called up continually.

As long as the task of this part of the SADF is to maintain internal stability, workforce levels must be maintained. "That is why we are obligated to continue with compulsory service."

Asked why compulsory service cannot be extended to other parts of the population, Mr. Meyer responds that as long as there is not a system that is completely democratic—in which all groups participate fully in politics—those parts of the population cannot be expected to perform compulsory service.

Even so, there is a very large number of volunteers from the black and colored communities. There are currently more nonwhite soldiers than white soldiers deployed in this country, says Mr. Meyer.

Angola

Dos Santos Said To Suspend Multiparty Talks

MB1601063192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has suspended multiparty talks for the transition to democracy, and has denounced opposition proposals as an attempt to seize power.

Mr. Dos Santos froze the talks on the second day yesterday, after the Democratic Renewal Party proposed turning the meeting into a college of reconciliation with wide-ranging powers.

He said the proposal could lead to a coup by allowing the conference to usurp governmental authority.

The talks, which were attended by all opposition groups except UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], were aimed at the first free elections in Angola scheduled for September.

Meeting To Resume 16 Jan

MB1601083592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] The proceedings of the multiparty meeting will resume today after being adjourned yesterday afternoon by Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The meeting was adjourned to allow the chairman of the meeting to consult with the political parties to reach common ground with them. The optimism that has been expressed by the government over the resumption of the proceedings today is the outcome of contacts the president of the Republic held yesterday afternoon with leaders of six leading political parties, and other multi-lateral consultations.

Yesterday, the Angolan Government guaranteed that no impasse was reported at the multiparty meeting, but a mere adjournment for consultations. Multiparty meeting spokesman Flavio Fernandes said that the proceedings will continue today in a speedier fashion.

The adjournment was due to differences between the government and the Democratic Renewal Party [PRD] and the Democratic Party for the Progress of the Angolan National Alliance over the idea that the consensus to be reached will be binding on the participants, as well as the legal standing of the event.

Multiparty meeting Secretary Carlos Feijo said that the PRD presented a new proposal introducing changes to the rules of the meeting to end the impasse.

The meeting's spokesman has, meanwhile, guaranteed that the proposal to create a national reconciliation body is unacceptable to the government because it is unconstitutional, and goes against the spirit of the Bicese accords. The proposal had been presented by the PRD.

The government hopes that, as today's session gets underway, participants will approve a new text for Articles 1 and 2 of the rules of the meeting. It also is known that the Secretariat, consisting of one representative of each political party and of the government, worked last night to analyze proposals and amendments to the internal regulations of the multiparty meeting.

UNITA Says Talks in 'Disarray'

MB1601114292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Report from Luanda by correspondent Felix Miranda
filed on 15 January]

[Text] The multiparty meeting has begun in disarray at the 10 December Palace. The meeting was scheduled to begin yesterday morning, but there was an impasse between the government of the People's Republic of Angola and the emerging parties regarding the agenda, and regulations governing the proceedings. This scenario had been foreseen, but only God knows what the outcome will be.

There is no consensus between those parties and government. The meeting is not being attended by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Observers believe that the meeting could experience a set back, judging from the previous sessions. Today's debates did not add anything positive because government intends to tame the opposition and lead the meeting in line with its goals. Though divided, the opposition has demanded the holding of a sovereign conference.

So far [words indistinct] there was an amusing situation in that the opposition enthusiastically applauded Jose Eduardo dos Santos' controversial speech. One cannot, therefore, draw a line between what divides the opposition from government. After all, everyone agrees with government about the issues to be discussed.

It has been agreed that a multiparty meeting of this nature cannot be put on an equal footing with the Bicesse accords. The Joint Political and Military Commission is the sole body that can lead Angola to internationally supervised free, fair, and democratic elections. The multiparty meeting will not be in a position to either review the Constitution, or decide on the electoral and press laws.

Many observers have asked whether the decisions of the multiparty meeting will be binding on the participants.

Mozambique

Renamo Delegation Leaves for Rome Peace Talks

MB1601174792 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Mr. Raul Manuel Domingos, head of the Organization Department and leader of the delegation to the

peace talks, left Gorongosa for Rome on 14 January. Before his departure, Raul Manuel Domingos told our reporters that this round of talks will focus on electoral issues, and possibly the general peace accord which will lead to the signing of a cease-fire.

The Mozambique National Resistance chief negotiator has expressed optimism about the possibility of [word indistinct] in this round of talks in view of the flexibility that the two sides have been showing. He added: We will (?prove that everything) will go as in the eighth round of talks during which we signed a protocol on fundamental principles, and another on the Law on Political Parties.

Judge Hears Evidence on June 1991 Coup Plot

MB1601132092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] The court case of those allegedly involved in the preparation of a coup d'etat against the government of the Republic of Mozambique has been under contesting [contradictoria] examination at Maputo's tribunal since late 1991. According to NOTICIAS newspaper, the tribunal's judge is hearing evidence from the defendants, witnesses, and plaintiffs in order to gather the facts. Once the contesting phase is over, the case will be tried at the Supreme Court.

The attempted coup planned by a group of military officers and civilians was discovered and foiled in June 1991.

Monamo Party Calls for Multiparty Conference

MB1101062092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Text] The Mozambican Nationalist Movement, Monamo, has requested President Joaquim Chissano to convene a national multiparty conference.

Speaking to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, Monamo Secretary General Maximo Dias said the Mozambican head of state's response was favorable. Maximo Dias did not state, however, what will be discussed during the conference.

* Proliferation of New Political Parties Noted

92AF0232A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese 8 Dec 91 p 4

[Article by Maputo correspondent Teresa Lima]

[Text] So far 13 new political groupings have emerged on the Mozambican political scene, which is still controlled by Frelimo [Mozambique National Liberation Front], the only party that has registered with the Ministry of Justice, and by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which has taken the war to every part of the country's territory.

Frelimo appears unconcerned about strong rivals in the first free elections that, on a date yet to be determined,

will make a multiparty system a reality in Mozambique. And, according to the protocols that the two parties initialed in Rome, Renamo would not be legalized until after a ceasefire agreement has been signed with the Maputo government.

The character of the public introduction of the new political groupings was initially that of criticism of Frelimo because of economic ruin and the absence of democratic freedoms. In general, these criticisms were also extended to Renamo because of war, death, and the suffering of the Mozambican people. However, power struggles and internal intrigues later came to dominate some of those groups.

Besides Frelimo and Renamo, these are the parties that we know about so far: Unamo [Mozambican National Union] 1, Unamo 2, Palmo (Liberal and Democratic Party of Mozambique), SOL (Social, Liberal, and Democratic Party), Pademo (Democratic Party of Mozambique), Padelimo (Liberal Democratic Party), Coinmo (Independent Congress of Mozambique), PCN (National Convention Party), FAP (Patriotic Action Front), PPPM (People's Progress Party), Pafemo (Federal Party of Mozambique), Fumo-PCDRN (United Front of Mozambique-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party), and Monamo (Mozambican Nationalist Movement).

In the middle of last month, a veritable war of communiques reported that the president of Unamo, Gimo Phiri, had expelled his secretary general, Carlos Reis, (who once belonged to Renamo).

Multiple Accusations

Carlos Reis then convened a Unamo congress, which elected him president, and accused his adversary—who had also been active in Afonso Dlakama's organization—of being an opportunist and an "infiltrator" from Frelimo.

Identical spinoffs occurred in Palmo as soon as it held its first congress—in Beira in May of this year—with the departure of Casimiro Nhamitanda, member of the group's founding nucleus. Two days later, Palmo's president-elect, businessman Martins Bilal, accused Dr. Antonio Palange, a physician who is its vice president, of being corrupt and an alcoholic but last month those accusations were retracted.

Meanwhile, Nhamitamba founded SOL, bringing together some of the men who had previously served in the Palmo hierarchy. SOL claims to be a party of small and medium-scale businessmen.

The PPPM also split, giving birth to Pafemo. Both are based on a proposal of a federal government for Mozambique.

Also advocating federalism is Pademo, headed by a Frelimo veteran, Wejia Ripua, holder of a law degree and now an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maputo.

Pademo has centered its criticism on current issues, particularly opposition to the increase in university tuition, and denounces what it sees as "education oriented toward the elites, to the detriment of the poorest."

An appeal from Kenya in favor of peace, and prayers said throughout the country in hopes of ending the war, showed that Padelimo is recruiting members among Mozambican refugees. Its leader is Francisco Nhoca.

Domingos Arouca

Also coming to Mozambique from abroad are the programs and by-laws of Fumo-PCDRN, led by attorney Domingos Arouca, who has been living in exile in Portugal since 1974. Also living on Portuguese soil has been Maximo Dias, leader of Monamo, who is now in Maputo. The platforms of the two latter parties do not differ greatly from that of Frelimo and, at the outset, they already seem to be getting a certain amount of financial support for their electoral propaganda efforts.

Apparently independent of the old political "marriages" are the PCN and the FAP, made up of young citizens.

Headed by a coordinating body that does not recognize the Ministry of Justice as being the proper entity for registering parties, the PCN includes Lutero Simango, holder of an engineering degree and a son of Urias Simango (a vice president of Frelimo who was later labeled as a traitor, which is presumed to be the reason he was assassinated in Niassa in the 1908's along with Joana Simeao, Lazaro Kavandame, and others).

Another of Simango's sons, a young university student, is a member of FAP which, like the PCN, is fighting for the creation of a State of Law, a market economy, and the institutionalization of democratic freedoms.

All that is known about Coinmo is that it is headed by a former refugee in Kenya, Vitor Saene, who now teaches English at a Maputo secondary school. Coinmo advocates abolition of the metical [Mozambican currency] and greater respect for native rulers and old traditions.

Persona Non Grata Status of Swedish Envoy Lifted

*MB1601122192 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] The Mozambican Government has decided to withdraw the designation of persona non grata from a Swedish diplomat expelled from the country last November. A statement from the Foreign Ministry, the first public acknowledgment by the government of the incident, says that the diplomat, Lars Wahlund, assaulted a policeman in the early hours of 17 November, and was subsequently expelled.

Despite the government's attempt to avoid publicity, the news of Mr. Wahlund's expulsion spread rapidly in Maputo. The government's statement says this gave rise to groundless speculation. This is an apparent reference to reports in the Swedish media which had claimed

without any evidence that Mr. Wahlund had been investigating corruption among Mozambican officials.

A Mozambican special envoy was later sent to Stockholm and held meetings about the matter with various governmental and nongovernmental bodies. After the meeting the Mozambican Government decided that Mr. Wahlund would no longer be considered persona non grata.

Swaziland

Further on Visit by Zambian President Chiluba

Urges Greater Regional Cooperation

*MB1601132192 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Zambian President Frederick Chiluba has called for greater cooperation in southern Africa, for the benefit of all the people in the region.

President Chiluba, who is in Swaziland on a 2-day official visit, said that both the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference were looking forward to the time when the new South Africa took its place as a full member of the two organizations.

President Chiluba, who takes over the chairmanship of the PTA from the Swazi monarch, King Mswati, next year, said that Zambia would do all in its power to ensure the success of what he referred to as democratic peace talks in South Africa.

Urges Closer Cooperation; Ends Visit

*MB1601172492 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network
in English 1600 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] His Majesty the King says Swaziland is not adjusting to the challenges of change as follower of a global pattern, but because it is the right time for the nation to review its political system in accordance with the aspirations of the Swazi people.

Speaking at a state banquet held in honor of visiting Zambian President Frederick Chiluba last night, the king prayed that God gives the new president courage, wisdom, and strength to fulfil the expectations of his nation in what would be challenging times ahead.

His Majesty told Mr. Chiluba Swaziland will in two weeks' time hand over to Zambia the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] chairmanship secure in the knowledge that the responsibility for steering the organization safely through the next 12 months is in excellent hands. He observed that as overseas support is increasingly at risk because of the growing demand from new dependants, the watchword of PTA must be self-sufficiency to reduce reliance on external resources. The king prayed for a continuation of the peaceful manner in which the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, talks

began in Johannesburg last month, noting that the effectiveness of the PTA without the membership of South Africa can be called into question.

Speaking at the same occasion President Chiluba appealed for closer, unflinching developmental cooperation between the two countries. He observed that Swaziland and Zambia share common aspirations, and face similar changes in the areas of economic and social progress, and should share developmental experience for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

He paid tribute to all PTA member states for the vision, pragmatism, and commitment they had in creating the PTA. The president hailed the political changes taking place in southern Africa, and observed that Zambia as a country has no model or ready menu for democratic peaceful change. He noted that each country is affected by different factors in its evolution of democratic institutions.

Responding to an SBS [Swaziland Broadcasting Service] News question on the forex [foreign exchange] problem haunting the PTA as the next chairman this morning, President Chiluba said it is a challenge for all member states. They should learn to unflinchingly support their regional currency through local trade, and if there is surplus in production carry the advantage of the hard currency in the world market. Mr. Chiluba left the country today after visiting Usuthu Pulp Company and Swazi Paper Mills.

King Notes 'Disrespect' for Tinkhundla Committee

MB0601082192 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 6 Jan 92 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "King Calls for Law Review"]

[Text] His Majesty King Mswati III, has called for the review of the country's law mechanism, saying that there was something wrong with its implementation.

Speaking when he dispersed regiments at Engabezweni on Saturday [4 January], the King appealed to the nation to direct appeals and complaints to him when the courts did not implement justice to their satisfaction.

Referring to an incident in which Mbayiyane Mnisi, who was acquitted of a murder charge, was stoned to death by a mob at Endzingeni, he said:

"When we got our independence, it was agreed that cases would be tried in court and court masters would deliver sentences on the basis of the evidence brought by witnesses.

"If people take the law into their hands, then there must be something wrong with our law," he said.

The King also announced that another Tinkhundla [traditional community council] Committee will be formed.

It was misunderstood when I constituted the first Tinkhundla Committee. This committee's job was to go greet (vusela) the nation in their respective Tinkhundlas.

"I also noted that though some individuals made good submissions to the Vusela Committee, other showed a high degree of disrespect and arrogance.

"One may be a potential speaker, but if he makes his submissions with arrogance, it is very difficult for me to take his submissions for implementation" the King said.

He also noted that some people were drunk when they made their submissions on the improvement of the Tinkhundla system.

"The reason they drank, I believe, was to be brave enough to speak all they wanted before the committee," he said, adding that that was not good.

He also congratulated the nation for the success of the Incwala ceremony.

"When the Lusekwane regiment left the Ludzidzini Royal Residence, it was raining and I doubted if they would make it.

"I could not believe my eyes when on getting back to Ludzidzini, I found thousands of Lusekwane boys filling up the national kraal," he said.

The king also disclosed that many countries envied Swaziland for her preservation of her culture, pointing out that in one of his tours abroad, one person had asked him if the nation used muti to retain its culture.

"He said this because he had been told that muti was used throughout Africa. He also told me that he wished his country would also go back to seek its cultural roots, which is impossible.

"Losing one's culture," the king added, "is like pouring water from a bucket. You cannot get the water back. The least you can do is to go back to the river to collect more water," he added.

He also thanked God and the ancestors for having guided the country to a new year.

The king disclosed that the second Tinkhundla Committee would be formed after all traditions related to the Incwala had been done.

Zambia

Commission Investigates Mwanawasa's Accident

MB1401200492 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] A police officer based at State House has said that it was strange to (?assign) only one escort car to be behind the vice president's motorcade on 8 December 1991. Superintendent Cornelius Muchimba told the commission of inquiry seating in Lusaka today that even

two cars are not enough, stressing that escort cars should be increased to reinforce security.

He told the commission investigating into the accident that he could not say for sure whether the late Brown Mwale who was the vice president's aide-de-camp had communicated to relevant authorities about lack of one of the escort cars before the vice president traveled from Ndola to Lusaka [words indistinct]. Mr. Muchimba also said if the late Mwale did not inform relevant authorities about it [words indistinct].

Another State House officer described (Godwin Kirwa) the man who was driving a Land Cruiser which involved in the accident as a reliable officer whose conduct had always been good until on the day of the accident.

Minister Signs \$17 Million Agricultural Loan

MB1401200992 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 14 Jan 92

[Text] Minister of Finance Emmanuel Kasonde has said Zambia will use the \$17 million loan obtained from the International Fund for Agricultural Development [IFAD] [words indistinct].

Mr. Kasonde said in Lusaka today that the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government was taking measures to revive the ravaged Zambian economy, including the promotion of the private sector and economic development and the establishment of an efficient public service.

The finance minister was speaking at a signing ceremony where he represented Zambia and IFAD Assistant President (Muisse Mensah) signed for the funding organization which is supporting the second phase of [words indistinct].

Mr. Mensah said the loan will be paid over a 50-year period [words indistinct] in most poverty-stricken areas which are subject to [words indistinct].

Government To Restrict Work Permits for Foreigners

MB1601135392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1217 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Lusaka Jan 16 SAPA—The Zambian Government will not review nor issue work permits to expatriates where Zambians hold comparable qualifications, in order to avoid unnecessary expenditure of foreign exchange.

The deputy minister of labour and social security, Dr Peter Machungwa, said his government would scrutinise all applications for work permits to ensure only aptly qualified professionals were granted permits.

Speaking in Lusaka on Thursday, Dr Machungwa said there was no need to pay foreign exchange if a Zambian could do the same job because he would be paid in kwacha.

Dr Machungwa said expatriates were not entitled to a work permit if they applied for renewal to perform a job in a different capacity or profession.

"If he comes in as a teacher, he cannot be given a work permit as an accountant because he came here to teach only," said Dr Machungwa.

He advised organisations that recruited expatriates ensured that Zambians were there to understudy the expatriates.

He noted that applications for work permits were completed by employers and not the person to be employed. But, he added, the system had been abused by employers who cheated on the qualifications of foreigners.

He reiterated the government was committed to improving conditions of workers, especially in government, to stem a staff exodus.

"There is no reason why we cannot treble or double the salaries when expatriates are paid close to a million kwacha if you consider the remittance of foreign exchange", concluded the deputy minister.

Zimbabwe

Railway Workers Accept Settlement, End Wage Strike

MB0901200492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Harare Jan 9 SAPA—The National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) artisans' strike ended on Thursday morning following an agreement to award them a seven percent increment to be paid with immediate effect, reports ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] National News Agency.

The balance of the 13.5 percent they were demanding would be paid during the parastatal's next financial year.

Mr Zvavamwe Shambare Railways Artisans Union secretary said the agreement was worked out by representatives of artisans, railways management and officials from the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

"The situation is now back to normal throughout the country," Mr Shambare said.

The artisans went on strike two days ago demanding a 13.5 percent salary increment backdated to July 1, 1990.

They were also protesting against being put on the same salary scales as railways clerks whom they said were less qualified than them.

However railways management insisted on paying the artisans 4.5 percent because they received a 250 zimbabwean dollars per month scarcity allowance, an issue that created the two-day deadlock as artisans vowed not to return to work.

Artisans from other railways marshalling yards throughout the country had also joined the strike.

Guinea**Conte Receives Chinese Foreign Minister Qian**

AB1201111592 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT
11 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Three major political personalities were received today by the head of state. They include the state councilor and foreign minister of the PRC, who described as positive President Lansana Conte's visit to the PRC and relations between the two countries. According to Qian Qichen, this cooperation must be an example and a reference in relations between [word indistinct] and developing countries. He also expressed China's determination to intensify cooperation with Guinea in all fields.

Qian Qichen and several Guinean ministers held discussions on reforms and the international situation, which is marked by the end of the Cold War and risks of troubles. China and Guinea must work toward strengthening cooperation among developing countries.

This afternoon Qian Qichen visited the (Otogbisia) kindergarten. Yesterday he said that his country would grant Guinea a loan of 30 million yuan, or about \$1 million. [passage omitted]

Conte, Senegal's Wade Discuss Proposed Parliament

AB1201151092 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT
7 Jan 92

[Text] The Senegalese minister of state, Counselor Abdoulaye Wade, special envoy of President Abdou Diouf, was received in audience this morning by the Guinean head of state, General Lansana Conte. At the end of the audience, Counselor Abdoulaye Wade spoke about the contents of the message he delivered.

[Begin recording] [Wade] The message concerned two main points. The first point was a proposal, an idea that was launched by President Abdou Diouf in Abuja during the summit of heads of state on the creation of a parliament of the Economic Community of West African States, ECO-WAS. President Abdou Diouf believes that economic integration has (?come about), but we should go much further by strengthening the political unity of Africa. He also believes we should take into account the previous experiences which unfortunately did not last because we began at the summit instead of beginning at the grassroots and getting people interested in integration.

Certain experiments, such as the Mali Confederation and the Senegambian Confederation, failed because they were unions only among the leaders. President Diouf has therefore proposed a parliament be set up with an extremely limited range of powers. This parliament could be made up of about 10 delegates per state.

This could serve as a starting point for [words indistinct] some issues like interconnecting roads, [word indistinct]; problem-free telephoning as in Europe, and then improving the telephone system to the benefit of [words indistinct]. Now, if you want to telephone Dakar or from Dakar to Conakry, you sometimes need (?24) hours. This is not normal in countries with common borders.

There is also the area of general cooperation in communications, in the field of radio and television, [words indistinct] with joint programs and common equipment. We also have the health sector where cooperation is needed. Then comes the educational system, which has broken down throughout Africa in the face of the race toward democracy.

Therefore, we think that African universities should be specialized in given sectors so that they will stop dabbling in everything without doing anything good and so that each would instead specialize in one field: Dakar, Abidjan, Conakry, Niamey, Bamako, and so on, Lagos—so that every university will have a field of specialization in which it will seek to be the best and to reach a level acceptable internationally. There is also the field of scientific research. There can be no scientific research without resources—very costly equipment is required. There are also people who have to be paid high salaries and here, we could combine our resources.

Last, it is the same system that President Abdou Diouf proposed in the field of the environment. We have all have a stake in fighting against desert encroachment, ecological disasters, and so on. Thus, President Abdou Diouf thinks that on our part, from the beginning, we can limit ourselves to these fields, but the more our people get used to seeing their own representatives, as the consciousness of unity develops, we could increase the range of power. In the beginning, however, we should not introduce issues that would require 10 years of discussion without any agreement reached.

On this, I can tell you that President Conte agreed totally. Already, he was present during the meeting in Abuja, and he has given his complete support. We are expecting a meeting of experts in Dakar in March.

The second issue that we spoke about was of course Liberia. It is an extremely painful and difficult problem. That issue is certainly being followed by another minister, but I was only charged with delivering a message from President Diouf to President Lansana Conte because I think the heads of state are to meet soon to try to find a solution to this problem. Finally, I must add that I had promised President Conte long ago that I would be coming here. Unfortunately, with my duties at home and abroad, I had not been able to do so. You know I am also a bit of an economist, and I also have a certain degree of experience in the political field. So I reminded him as I had already done for quite a long time that I am at his disposal if I can help Guinea in one area or the other as I have done for certain African countries. [end recording]

After this audience, Counselor Abdoulaye Wade left Conakry for Dakar today. Before he visited Conakry, the Senegalese minister of state visited Kinshasa and Freetown.

Liberia

Main Road Between Monrovia, NPFL Areas Opened

*AB1001165892 Paris AFP in French 1622 GMT
10 Jan 92*

[Text] Monrovia, 10 Jan (AFP)—The main road linking Monrovia with other areas controlled by Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) was reopened to traffic today. A first convoy of the West African Intervention Forces (ECOMOG) as well as taxis left the capital for Kakata, about 60 km northeast.

This road was previously blockaded by some 20 road blocks manned by weapon wielding rebels who were demanding a pass that the NPFL was giving out sparingly. Traffic between the capital and the interior of the country had been virtually interrupted for over one and a half years.

Charles Taylor had announced the reopening of this road a few days ago as part of the implementation of the faction disarmament and encampment plan.

Ban on Goods to NPFL Suspended Temporarily

*AB1101111592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 11 Jan 92*

[Text] The interim government of national unity has announced that with the reopening of the Monrovia-Kakata and Monrovia-Bomi highways, it is suspending for the duration of the weekend, the economic embargo recently imposed against the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. The embargo was suspended as of Friday evening 10 January to 6 a.m. Monday morning, 13 January.

The government, in a statement, further announces that as of 6 a.m. Monday morning, 13 January, only those goods which fall within the following categories will be affected by the embargo. The categories include [word indistinct], petroleum products, large consignments of beverages, and luxury merchandise.

The government is further directing that with the exception of [word indistinct] and petroleum products, all goods confiscated during the enforcement of the embargo be returned to their rightful owners, and accordingly, the statement says all such persons are asked to report to the central police beginning Monday, 13 January between the hours of 10. a.m. ad 4 p.m. to take delivery of their goods. This gesture of the government, the statement says, is in line with its desire to avoid subjecting our people to any unnecessary hardship as the interim government endeavors to get the peace process back on course.

The interim government in its statement further said the only reason for the embargo is to ensure that the peace process moves forward rapidly. Accordingly, the government feels a duty to serve notice that as soon as the peace process gets back on course with regard to the implementation of the Yamoussoukro accords, particularly as it relates to the encampment and disarmament of all combatants, the government will review its positions on the economic sanctions.

Sawyer Reiterates Position on 'Disarming'

*AB1201064092 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT
11 Jan 92*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 11 (AFP)—Interim President Amos Sawyer hailed the reopening of Liberia's two main highways as a "major step forward in the peace process," but said the move "must be followed by the disarming" of combatants.

The roads linking the capital to the rest of the country were formally reopened Friday [10 January] after being closed for two years because of the civil war.

The LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY (LINA) quoted Sawyer as saying their reopening was not the final solution for "our national crisis" and complaining that National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) militia were still carrying arms in the countryside.

He said the encampment and disarmament process must follow "quickly, otherwise commandos toting guns could be dangerous to society."

Following the re-opening of the highways, travelers were now moving freely into most of the territory controlled by the NPFL led by Charles Taylor. Travelers began arriving in Monrovia Saturday from various parts of the country in commercial vehicles while some residents of Monrovia were also travelling to rural areas to search for missing relatives.

On the western side of the capital, there is only one checkpoint between here and Bomi hills. The Po River checkpoint, formerly marking the frontline between Monrovia and NPFL-held territory, is jointly manned by a peacekeeping force, set up by the Economic Community of West African States, and by unarmed NPFL soldiers.

Travelers were also moving freely between Kakata and Monrovia without any sign of harassment. However, they were carefully searched for weapons at the checkpoint.

Travelers quoted some of the former combatants at the Po river checkpoint as saying most of the NPFL militia were already disarmed although many of them were seen in uniform.

Meanwhile more and more people poured into Monrovia, some for the first time in two years. Many civilians

returning from the countryside went on shopping sprees in the capital, especially in the waterside business centre and downtown.

NPFL combatants, many of them in uniform, raced through the streets late Friday in pickup vehicles and taxis chanting, "We are back from the bush, Taylor is our leader." Some of them sat atop the cars and at the windows drinking beer. They later returned to their positions behind former rebel lines.

Sawyer on Roads' Reopening; U.S. Statement Noted
AB1301102592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 13 Jan 92

[Text] The president of the Interim Government of National Unity, Dr. Amos Sawyer, has welcomed the reopening of the two major highways leading to Monrovia, describing it as a major step forward in the peace process. The president, however, said that the reopening of the roads does not mean the final resolution of the national crisis, explaining that people are still carrying arms in the countryside. Dr. Sawyer was speaking over the weekend at the (Santana) Pavilion on Ashmond Street, to a large crowd of Liberians, mainly from the National Women's Commission of the country. He said that the disarming and encampment process must follow quickly; otherwise those commandos still carrying arms could be dangerous to society.

In a related development, the Government of the United States has expressed the hope that the commitment would be implemented as planned. In a statement at the weekend welcoming the opening of the two major highways, the United States said the establishment of a buffer zone between Liberia and Sierra Leone is the next significant objective. The United States' statement noted that (?it expects) progress toward disarming and encamping of troops and the creation of a climate in which Liberians can fully choose their leaders in open, fair, and democratic elections.

Ivorian Daily Interviews ECOMOG Commander
AB1501100092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 14 Jan 92 p 23

[Interview with General Ishaya Bakut, commander of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group by FRATERNITE-MATIN reporter Noel Yao in Liberia on 4 January]

[Text] [Yao] The encampment and disarmament process should have been completed between 15 November and 15 January, yet, a few days before the deadline, the situation seems unchanged. What has not worked up to now in the Yamoussoukro IV plan?

[Bakut] You are right; from 15 November, we had 60 days to carry out several activities that were to result, at the end of the time frame, in the encampment and total disarmament of all the warring factions and in paving

way for the holding of elections. These activities were to be preceded by preliminary discussions at the level of technical committees to help assess the importance of the problems and to eliminate doubts and suspicions.

[Yao] By the way, what are the difficulties or the problems that have delayed the process?

[Bakut] There is a question of doubts, suspicions, I don't know...

[Yao] Doubt on the part of whom?

[Bakut] The encampment is under way, mainly on the side of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, [NPFL]. The zone under our control is that on which the other two factions are established, for example, Samuel Doe's former army, namely the Armed Forces of Liberia, AFL, and Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia, INPFL. Those two factions are already encamped.

[Yao] At your level, there is, therefore, no problem with Prince Johnson?

[Bakut] No, not at all. His men and those of the AFL are already encamped. They are at a base. Our current problem is to encamp the other factions in the sites provided for this in N. FL Taylor's zone.

[Yao] The main question in this process is "trust." Do you believe Mr. Taylor trusts you? Do you believe he is wrong in not trusting ECOMOG, ?

[Bakut] The question is not whether he trusts the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] or not. I consider that he trusts us in principle, otherwise he would not have signed the Yamoussoukro IV accords. He does indeed trust us, and he has already shown it.

[Yao] Some people were of the view that ECOMOG should have entered Mr. Taylor's zones by force since 15 November. For those people, if the process happened to be deadlocked, it would then be advisable to evolve other solutions, including the use of force. Is that your view?

[Bakut] That is not a decision to be made by ECOMOG. It is a political decision. In any event, the process is already taking place and the use of force, to us, does not seem timely or necessary. As your president said, war is easy to launch, but seeking peace is more difficult. Those who say that force is necessary should rather convince Mr. Taylor to implement the accords. Those people are not on the ground. They would like the ECOMOG soldiers to go and get killed. We are not a fighting force; we are a cease-fire monitoring and peacekeeping force.

[Yao] As a senior African officer, how do you see this very first subregional experiment in regard to cease-fire monitoring and peacekeeping force?

[Bakut] It is a very positive development. Don't forget that it is a subregional experiment. I presume that other

people are hailing this experiment and are even trying to imitate us, for example, in Europe, to solve the Yugoslav crisis. It is, therefore, a very positive experiment which deserves to be tried in other African subregions.

[Bakut] What do you think of those who bear a grudge against the Americans for not intervening when the carnage took place because of their age-old relations with Liberia?

[Yao] I will answer this question by telling you this anecdote. Before assuming office at ECOMOG, I took part in a training session in the United States with some colleagues of various nationalities—European, Asian, American, and African. In one of the courses, there was an expose on "U.S. Foreign Policy in the 21st Century." Europe, Asia, Pacific countries were mentioned repeatedly in its projections whereas Africa was not mentioned once, so this means that it is up to us to organize ourselves to take care of our destiny.

[Yao] What kind of problems do your troops encounter in Monrovia?

[Bakut] One cannot define the problems in Monrovia exactly. The most important thing is for the intervention force to be seen and accepted in the right capacity. Of course, there are a few petty logistic problems but in any case, we are doing our best to accomplish our mission.

[Yao] On this point, do you not believe that past mistakes have tarnished ECOMOG's image and raised doubts about its impartiality? I am referring here to Doe's death in an ECOMOG controlled area in September 1990...

[Bakut] I would not like to talk about that period. I was not present. Also, it is necessary to put things in the right context considering the factors that were in play at the time of the incident.

[Yao] Could you give us the number of your troops and the quota each country contributes?

[Bakut] I cannot state the figures per country but I can talk about the countries that are represented in the ECOMOG force. Senegal was the last to join ECOMOG with two battalions. We have troops from the Gambia, Guinea, Ghana, Sierra Leone; four observers from Mali; and, of course, Nigeria.

[Yao] How do you react to the report that ECOMOG is, in fact, the product of Nigeria's influence and power in the subregion

[Bakut] It is unfair to pin the entire operation down on one country. ECOMOG is the outcome of the political will of West African leaders. We should view things from this angle, from the perspective that it is the option of West African leaders.

[Yao] With Nigeria predominating...?

[Bakut] If you are referring to the number of soldiers, then there is no doubt about this point. Nigeria does have more troops in ECOMOG but this should not be cause for offense; it should rather be a source of joy since it entails great sacrifice to restore peace in the subregion.

[Yao] What message do you have for the rest of Africa from your experience with ECOMOG operations in Liberia?

[Bakut] The message is as follows: We have had the experience of being able to work together as troops from the same country. I appreciate this factor particularly well. I have full and equal confidence in the troops that participated in ECOMOG's operations. It is pleasant to know that a subregion like West Africa can find the means of resolving its problems without seeking any foreign direction.

[Yao] Is there any trouble between francophones and anglophones within ECOMOG?

[Bakut] No, not at all. There is nothing of the sort. Quite on the contrary, there is a manifest desire to draw fruitful lessons from the contact with others like, for example, francophones learning English and anglophones learning French. So, it is a salutary union.

[Yao] Should you make predictions, when do you believe your mission to Liberia will end?

[Bakut] [laughter] You know, it is not easy to read into people's minds but if we should enjoy the full confidence and entire cooperation of all sides, as we have begun to observe now, we believe that we would be able to end our mission in the near future. It is then that our political leaders would be able to notify us, and it is only then that we could leave this country. But it is, I repeat, their duty to determine whether we have completed the assignment for which we came here or not.

[Yao] Many people say that each of the major Liberian parties is content with the "no war, no peace," situation. What do you say to this?

[Bakut] I have already told you that with the spirit in which current negotiations are being conducted, the signs are encouraging. The peace process is making a headway.

[Yao] Are you optimistic?

[Bakut] Of course, I am. I believe peace is on the way...

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